

10



**Hants County Lunatic Asylum.**

---

**REPORT.**

---

**1855.**



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30303448>



# REPORT

OF

## The Committee of Visitors

OF THE

## County Lunatic Asylum,

AT THE



EPIPHANY SESSIONS, 1856.

Southampton, to wit.—*At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, holden at the CASTLE OF WINCHESTER, in and for the said COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON, on Monday, in the first Week after the twenty-eight day of December, to wit, the thirty-first day of December, in the nineteenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, before THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE Chairman, SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, BARONET, and others their Fellows, Justices of our said Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace of our said Lady the Queen, in the County aforesaid: and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdeeds, committed in the same County:—*

*By the Court.*



The Report of the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum, now presented to this Court, having been read:—IT IS ORDERED, That the same be printed, and Copies transmitted to the several acting Justices, and to the Boards of Guardians of the several Unions in this County.

FARR.

# REPORT.

IN laying before the Court of Quarter Sessions the history of the year's proceedings at the County Asylum, in conformity with the Lunatic Asylum Act of 1853, the Committee of Visitors have the satisfaction of reporting favourably of the Institution.

General State-  
ment.

At their last Meeting, on the 22nd of December, the number of Patients in the Asylum was 338—namely, 160 Males, and 178 Females—being an increase of 39, as compared with their last Annual Report. They are composed as follows:—

		Males	Females
Chargeable to Parishes in County . . . .	256, viz:	113	143
„ „ to County . . . .	11 „	6	5
„ to Boroughs in County . . . .	26 „	17	9
„ to Parishes and Boroughs } not in County . . . . . }	32 „	17	15
Private Patients . . . . .	13 „	7	6

During the last twelve months 113 Patients have been admitted, viz:—52 Males and 61 Females.

Admissions.

The average daily number of Patients in the Asylum during the year 1855, has been 316; being 51 more than during the preceding year.

Average daily  
number.

The number of deaths has been 35, viz:—18 Males and 17 Females.

Deaths.



## Cures and Discharges.

The number of recoveries 31, viz:—17 Males and 14 Females. Discharged, not cured, 6. The number of those discharged, in improved condition, 2, viz:—1 Male and 1 Female. Total number taken off the Books 74, including both sexes.

## General Health.

The Visitors have to report that no complaint of an epidemic character has prevailed in the Asylum during the year; and they have every reason to believe that the situation of the building will prove to be healthy. The wards, on all occasions, have been found to be clean, and well ventilated, and the state of the Establishment has been, in every respect, satisfactory.

## Employment.

About 210 Patients, viz: 110 Males, and 100 Females, are industriously employed in various ways. The able-bodied men, under the superintendence of the Bailiff and Ward Attendants, on the farm and garden; and the crops of roots grown upon the land have been abundant, considering the quality of the soil, and will be all consumed by the inmates and farm stock. The women have been employed in various kinds of needlework and knitting, also in the kitchen and laundry, and making and repairing the clothing and bedding used in the Establishment, (a table of which work is annexed;) and the Committee venture to hope that the result of this judicious occupation of the Patients of both sexes, has been, not only a source of benefit to the minds and health of those engaged, but also of considerable pecuniary assistance to the funds of the Institution.

## Attendance in Chapel.

According to the Chaplain's Report, 205 Patients, upon an average, attend the Chapel, where divine service is performed twice on Sundays by him, and prayers are read on week-days in the different wards by the attendants.

The general dietary, which was fixed by the Visitors in the year 1854, at the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent has been carried out without alteration during the year, and has been found amply sufficient to meet the purposes for which it was intended.

Dietary, present.

Notwithstanding the continued high price of provisions, the charge for care, maintenance, clothing, and medical treatment of each pauper Patient has been reduced from last year 6d. per week, both for Patients belonging to the County or non-contributing Boroughs;—leaving the weekly cost now charged per head for Union pauper Patients 9s. 6d.; for non-contributing Boroughs within the County, 12s. 6d.; and Boroughs, unconnected with the County, 13s. 6d.; and whenever a reduction in the general prices of provisions and clothing takes place, your Committee submit that these payments ought to be further lowered in due proportion.

Reduction in weekly charge for Patients.

The Visitors cannot refrain from again impressing most strongly upon all those whose business it is to watch over the interests of the poor, how essentially necessary it has become that all persons, showing symptoms of insanity, whose relations have not the means of placing them in a private Asylum, should be sent to the County Asylum as early as possible, on the first manifestation of mental disorder; for it is only when such steps are adopted, that a speedy and perfect recovery can be looked for. Humanity and economy alike dictate this course: for Lunatic Asylums are no longer regarded as prisons, for the detention and punishment of offenders, but as hospitals and infirmaries, to soothe, alleviate, and cure the sufferings and mental diseases of those unfortunate individuals, who crave our warmest sympathies; and also to promote their early reco-

Early Admission.



very and subsequent restoration to their homes, and the society of their friends.

#### New Works.

With the exception of the erection of a new shaft to the heating apparatus, at the trifling cost of £30, which was rendered requisite by the experience of the original flue, being inadequate for the purpose of draught, and the due distribution and economy of heat; the repairing of the hatches in the water-meadow, at an expense of £50; and the addition and adaptation of a pair of French grinding stones to the present steam engine on the premises, at a cost of £111, no new works have been carried out during the year. The Visitors having been again deterred from erecting the two cottages which were originally intended to have been built at the entrances to the premises by the continued high price of labour and building materials, your Committee however are still of opinion that the cottages in question must be, sooner or later, erected, in order to maintain the privacy of the Asylum from the constant intrusion of strangers and trespassers, as well as for the security of the County property.

#### Borough Contracts.

Your Committee have to inform the Court that, taking advantage of certain powers granted by the Statute 16 and 17 Vic. cap. 97, they have entered into a contract with the authorities of the borough of Chichester, for the reception of the pauper Lunatics belonging to that city, and that there are, at the present time, 13 Patients thereunto chargeable, at the weekly cost of 13s. 6d. each; and your Committee have further to report that the authorities of the borough of Portsmouth have made a similar application to the Visitors, to know upon what terms their pauper Lunatics can be admitted into the County Asylum. The terms have been forwarded to the Town Council; and, if mutually agreed.



upon by both parties, the Visitors will have their present spare accommodation in the Asylum much contracted by the reception of about 70 Patients from that borough.

Your Committee have the satisfaction of stating that they have been enabled to discharge from the Asylum several Patients cured, and others in an improved condition, so as to justify their being allowed to return to their homes.

Your Committee wish to mention to the Court, in order to call the attention of the Medical Officers of the different Unions within the County to the subject, that the 16 sec. of the 16 and 17 Vic. c. 97, renders it imperative upon all Union Medical Officers, under a penalty of £20, in case of neglect to visit quarterly all pauper Lunatics within their respective districts, not in an Asylum, registered or licensed house, and report to the Visitors and Commissioners in Lunacy, through the Clerks of the Unions, the condition and care taken of them, receiving a fee for the performance of such duty. Your Committee regret to state that this important obligation, in the majority of the Unions, is very imperfectly performed.

Medical Officers of Unions' Returns.

The annual Reports of the Medical Superintendent and Chaplain have been received, and are appended to this statement.

The actual financial state of the affairs of the Asylum for the year 1855, cannot be accurately set forth in this Report upon the present occasion, as the bills for the current quarter cannot yet have been sent in, nor the Union and other accounts been received, in consequence of the year 55 having not yet expired. The Visitors can only this day furnish the Court with an approximate estimate of receipt and expenditure for the present year, and it is appended to

Financial Statement.

this Report; but, in order to put the Justices in full possession of the pecuniary affairs of the Asylum, your Committee propose to lay before the Court, at an adjourned Quarter Sessions, a detailed account\* of the year's receipt and expenditure, which, it is hoped, will supply the present unavoidable deficiency.

During the year now expiring, your Committee have held 22 Meetings, including those of the House Committee; and at each of their visits, the Reports, as entered upon the minutes of the proceedings and in the House Journal, show the good condition of the interior of the Asylum, and all connected therewith. The arrangements of the Establishment have been carefully attended to; and the Committee cannot close their Report without expressing their appreciation of the skill and energy with which Dr. Manley, the Medical Superintendent, has devoted himself to the care and medical treatment of the Patients; and they are gratified also in being able to report that the Attendants and Servants have discharged their onerous duties, with few exceptions, to the Visitors' satisfaction.

WM. HANS SLOANE STANLEY,

*Chairman.*

\* The Accounts above referred to, are published at the end of this Report, and are intended to supersede the approximate estimate alluded to in the previous paragraph.



*Wickham, December 21st, 1855.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my first Report, it may be proper to remark, that I commenced, as instructed, the Duties of the Chaplaincy on Sunday, June 24th—from which date they have been regularly performed by me. There have been the two usual Services in the Chapel every Sunday; and it is found, from the Returns, that the average number of Patients attending each Service has been 205:—Males 95, Females 110. And here I cannot refrain from observing, that the orderly and attentive behaviour of your congregation, and the manner in which they join in the responses and singing, has produced in my mind no small measure of agreeable surprise. During the period I have officiated, the Services have never been interrupted by any unseemly conduct. Occasionally, a Patient has been seized with sudden illness; but your judicious arrangements made to meet such emergencies, which must reasonably be expected sometimes to arise, have always prevented anything like serious annoyance or interruption. The general willingness to attend Chapel which is displayed—the calm and serious attention during both Prayers and Sermon—cannot but lead me to the conclusion that, under the various phases of their mental maladies, there is among the patients a sensibility, in a greater or less degree, to the importance of religious instruction, and an appreciation of the consoling truths of



religion. That these truths have a soothing and beneficial effect on many, we cannot doubt. Indeed, on occasionally visiting the Wards with your Medical Superintendent or Matron, and conversing with those to whom my attention has been directed, I have been gratified to find this really the case. On September 30th, the Holy Communion was administered to a few Patients, after they had been visited and spoken with by me.

To aid in alleviating the sorrows of suffering humanity is always an important and interesting duty; but the office of administering to the spiritual necessities of persons labouring under such afflictive visitations of Providence, as the Patients in the Asylum, is one of peculiar interest and importance, and not unattended with its difficulties. And that I may be enabled to discharge it judiciously and faithfully, is my anxious desire and earnest prayer.

As I believe there is no other topic in which it falls within my province to remark, I beg to subscribe myself, with every feeling of respect,

Your very faithful and obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. MASON,

*Chaplain.*

# HANTS COUNTY ASYLUM,

December 31st, 1855.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The period having arrived, when as Superintendent of this Asylum, I have to lay before you the third annual Report of the Establishment, I beg to submit to you the following statement of the statistics and occurrences of the past year, with such observations as appear to me to form proper subjects for communication to the Honorable Bench of Magistrates.

			Males.	Females.
On the 31st of last December, there				
were in the House.....	299 Patients, viz:—	145	154	
During the past year there have been				
admitted .....	115 „ „	53	62	
Giving a total, under treatment, of	414 „ „	198	216	
Of this number there have been				
discharged, Recovered ..	31 „ „	17	14	
Improved ..	2 „ „	1	1	
Unimproved	4 „ „	—	4	
Removed to other Asylums.....	2 „ „	1	1	
Have died .....	39 „ „	22	17	
Total number discharged off the	} 78 „ „	41	37	
Books.....				
Remaining this day .....	336 „ „	157	179	
Composed as follows:—				
Chargeable to Parishes in County ..	255 „ „	112	143	
„ to County .....	11 „ „	6	5	
„ to Boroughs in County	24 „ „	15	9	
„ to Parishes & Boroughs				
not in County.....	33 „ „	17	16	
Private Patients .....	13 „ „	7	6	
	336 „ „	157	179	

The daily average number of Patients which, in the year 1854, was 265, has this year amounted to 318, shewing an increase of 53.\*

No epidemic has prevailed since my last Report, and the general health of the Inmates has on the whole improved.

Table No. 1, in Appendix, shows the state of health of Patients now in the Asylum, together with the year in which their admission took place. It will be observed, that many of the Patients, recently admitted, are in feeble or bad health, and that the strength of some of the Chronic cases is gradually declining.

Table No. 2, shows the mental malady of Patients now in the House, together with the year in which their admission took place.

This Table bears strong evidence of the Chronic character of the disease in most of the Patients at present under treatment, and consequently of their unfavorable condition as to restoration to reason.

Table No. 3, shows the number in the admission book, the age, and sex, the duration of attack on admission, the number of days of residence in the Asylum, and the form of mental disorder in 31 Patients discharged recovered. Of these Patients, only 2 had been ill above a few weeks before their removal to the Asylum.

Tables No. 2 and 3 illustrate, in a striking manner, the accuracy of the remark of the Commissioners in Lunacy in their Report for 1847, where they observe, "It seems that

\* From the Returns, made to us by the Clerks of the Unions, on the 1st January, in each year, it appears that the number of Insane persons in this County is increasing: 488 having been registered in January, 1854, and 536 in the following year.



the mortality occurring from time to time in Lunatic Asylums depends most materially on the condition of the Patients at the time of their admittance—many of them being received in a dying state; and that the number of cures depends not so much, as might be supposed, on the skill of the Medical Attendant, as on the conduct of the various Unions and Parishes, whose duty it is to provide promptly and efficiently for the welfare of the Lunatics; but whose want of prudence has, without doubt, tended in numberless cases to render the disease permanent, and has thereby increased the burdens of their Parishes more than all the accidental causes to which Insanity is referable.”

Table No. 4 shows the duration of existing attack on admission in 115 Patients sent to the Asylum during the past year, and unfortunately proves but too clearly that much valuable time has been lost in placing the unfortunate sufferers in a position most conducive to their recovery.

Table No. 5 shows the form of mental disorder in the same 115 Patients.

Of this number, 21 were suicidal, 8 epileptic, 16 had an hereditary predisposition to Insanity, and 28 had suffered from a previous attack; 56 were in good, 39 in bad, and 20 in indifferent health; 14 have recovered, 11 have died; 4 have been discharged unimproved, (of whom one was removed by her husband, one was removed by her Friends, and brought back ten days afterwards, and two were transferred from the private to the pauper class), and 86 now remain in the House. Of these several present prospects of early recovery.

In fulfilment of my promise made last year, I now proceed to give some details of the treatment adopted in the different forms of Insanity.

In cases of recent Mania, characterised by a hot head, great excitement, and wakefulness, I am in the habit of occasionally removing small quantities of blood locally, attending to the proper performance of the bodily functions, and employing alteratives and sedatives, according to the special indications of each case; and I find counter-irritants exceedingly useful remedies during the progress of the disorder. At a later period, tonics, stimulants, and ample diet, are beneficially employed.

Melancholia is one of the most distressing forms of Insanity, and is more frequent in Females than Males. Some of its unhappy victims, especially in the beginning of the disease, at the same time that they experience the most distressing feelings for which they fear there is no remedy, and express frequent apprehensions lest they should lose their senses, no otherwise appear irrational, than in the general gloom with which they are affected, in viewing their affliction as of vast and unparalleled magnitude, and in bearing the present without patience as they look to the future without hope. In proportion as this gloom continues and increases, life becomes daily more and more intolerable; they complain of a frequent intrusion of momentary temptations to destroy themselves and to quit a wretched state of being in which they not only no longer have the smallest hope of happiness, but experience an hourly increase of the most grievous present misery, and still more grievous future apprehensions. Such temptations occur with more frequency as the disorder acquires strength, and too often end in actual suicide. This disorder is sometimes rapid in its progress, and soon ends fatally; but is for the most part slow and void of immediate danger, except from personal injury. These Patients are desirous to change their medicines, losing in turn their confidence in each, yet there is no



species of Insanity in which a steady pursuance is more requisite. Occupation, by carrying the thoughts from self, and creating an interest in external objects, is most useful in this form of disorder; but opiates are indispensable, and tonic medicines are constantly indicated. On an average, about 45 Patients have been under daily treatment during the past year, and the majority for this form of disorder. The only accident that has happened in the House, during the past 12 months, occurred to a Patient of this class, an unfortunate woman, who entirely destroyed her eyesight whilst laboring under a fit of despondency. In this instance personal restraint was subsequently employed for a short period; the Patient having had her hands loosely tied to the Bedstead, but she has never since been left unwatched, even for a moment. Every precaution, (short of restraint), to prevent suicide had been used, and there was no reason to apprehend, (from any communication of the Friends of the Party), an accident of the character described. It is much to be regretted, that the Friends of Patients too frequently withhold information with reference to them, which would be useful to the Superintendent, and might occasionally prevent an accident, as it might possibly have done in the present instance.

Cases of Dementia, unless acute, present no hopes of recovery, and but little of amendment. Dementia is nearly connected on the one hand, with Chronic Insanity, whilst, on the other, the history of the case alone can distinguish it from Idiocy. Patients, however suffering from this form of disease, though incapable of any mental exertion, are often usefully employed, if their bodily health admits, under the supervision of their Attendants, in Agricultural or Domestic pursuits.



One Patient only has been admitted with delirium, the result of debility. He is now nearly convalescent.

In Imbecility and Idiocy, an attention to cleanliness, and the endeavour to induce habits of order, are essential to treat these cases with anything like success. Severe bodily illness in Idiots often proves rapidly fatal, for, in addition to the difficulty of procuring accurate information of the mischief in progress, except from physical signs, the malformed nervous system appears to be unable long to resist the effect of organic disease.

In the treatment of Epilepsy, I have tried most of the plans recommended by various authors. The tincture of Sumbul, from which such satisfactory results have been anticipated, has not in my hands proved successful, though employed in the doses recommended, and continued for long periods. I conceive, after three years' experience of its use, that in those cases where it has been recorded as successful, the abatement of the Epileptic attack has been instantaneous with, and not a result of, the exhibition of this remedy. Many of our Patients have, during the past year, suffered from long-continued severe paroxysms of this frightful malady. Often an Individual has been in a succession of fits for more than 24 hours. In two only has a fatal termination ensued; one of these Patients had been insane many years, and in this Asylum from its opening. For many days previous to his death, he lay in a state of insensibility. His fits were constant, and very little nourishment could be given him. He was also in an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption. The other Patient had been admitted only just prior to his last and fatal attack of Epilepsy. The treatment in these and similar cases, was

to abstract small quantities of blood locally, and relieve the bowels as promptly as possible, giving light and nutritious food when it could be taken.

The craving for food is remarkable in many Epileptics, and, as would be naturally supposed, the bowels constantly have a tendency to be loaded. To obviate this, frequent aperients are necessary.

A not uncommon complication of Epilepsy is Idiocy: many of our Patients are of this character; and it is amongst this class that the greater number of persons of dirty habits are found. Epileptics again require much attention; for, strange as it may appear, they almost, without exception, cover themselves in their bed-clothes, and are thus peculiarly liable to suffocation, should an attack occur whilst they are thus rolled up. Happily but one casualty has resulted from this cause; but a feeble old woman gives us great apprehension, as she is often found by the Nurse with her head at the foot of the bed, and as completely muffled up as if she had been put into a sack.

The greatest number of accidents, from external violence, happen to Epileptics, because, firstly, suddenly losing consciousness, and often, without any warning to those about them, they fall heavily against any obstacle in their way; and, secondly, being irritable and annoying to those with whom they are associated, their conduct is occasionally resented. Yet, notwithstanding the number of Epileptics which have been under treatment during the past year, no serious accident has happened to one of them.

On the subject of General Paralysis, I have little to add to what I mentioned in my last report; neither am I aware that any advance has been made either in the treatment or



pathology of the subject during the past twelve months. The strictest attention is paid to cleanliness, and care is taken so to divide the food given to these helpless sufferers, as to prevent, as far as possible, the danger of choking. These Patients are put in easy chairs daily, as long as their state will permit—such a practice tending considerably to lessen the chance of sloughing sores. It is comparatively uncommon in females.

Four Male, and three Female Patients have this year died of this disease. In two only has there been any considerable breaking of the skin, and these Patients lingered so long beyond ordinary cases, that it was impossible to prevent the occurrence.

Palsied persons, as a rule, suffer more from the accident of being bed-ridden, than any others; for the reflex nervous action being lost, they feel little inconvenience from the pressure of the prominent parts of their bodies, and do not move about involuntarily as would a healthy person, maintaining the recumbent position. Seven Patients, suffering from this form of Insanity, still remain in the Asylum.

It was the opinion of Pinel, that Insanity is generally due primarily, to disease in the organs of digestion and assimilation; other authors regard the imperfect performance of these functions as secondary to the mental disorder; but, whichever way we view the matter, there is no doubt that a very intimate connection exists between the well-being of the organic mechanism of the abdominal viscera, and the correct operations of the intellectual powers. In Chronic cases of Insanity, the vital functions are performed in a torpid manner; the secretions are often disordered; the breath is more or less offensive; the extremities are often below the proper temperature; and the skin is clammy.



The majority of Patients met with in County Asylums are of this character; they are readily affected by disease, and require much medical attention; their diet must be sufficient in quantity and good in quality, that it may agree with their dyspeptic habit; their clothing and bedding must be ample and often changed. These things are necessary for the promotion of good bodily health, and the attainment of good health is often observed to be one of the first steps towards mental recovery.

Acute cases of Insanity, and Chronic cases with periodical exacerbations, leave the Patients in a very low and often emaciated condition, which demands an extra amount of nutriment to raise the body to a fair standard of health.

These then are some of the reasons why the maintenance of pauper Lunatics in an Asylum greatly exceeds in cost the maintenance of ordinary paupers in a Workhouse, and why so few Lunatics recovered under the old system.

A reference to the Obituary Table, shows that 11 Patients survived their admission into the Asylum, not more than two months, and one did not live twenty-four hours. This woman was brought with a slightly-cut throat, but the disease which proved fatal, was severe gastritis. An inquest was held, as none of her antecedent history was known, and a verdict returned that she died from natural causes.

Pulmonary Consumption has carried off no less than 9 Patients, and the fatal effects of general Palsy, has been already alluded to.

Several have died solely of gradual decay of the vital powers.

The principles of general management have not differed from those recorded in my former Report. The employ-

ment of Patients is carried out as far as it can be consistently with the objects of a hospital. Insanity is itself a most wasting disorder, and in many instances causes great wear and tear of the system. In the acute stages of the disease when active congestions are constantly taking place and in debilitated constitutions, the wary Physician would rather court quiet for his Patient, than allow him to undergo fatigue. By reference to Table No. 1, it appears that about 100 Patients are either in bad or indifferent health, yet the daily record of occupation of Patients shews that from 210 to 230 are usually employed.

The general state of the House, Garden, and Farm, and the subjoined List of Articles made and repaired in the work-room and shops, manifest the character of the occupations pursued.

As noticed last year, there are still few artizans, the want of which in the shops is considerably felt.

The Patients' parties have been continued about once a fortnight; and, on one occasion, about a hundred Males and Females were taken, for an afternoon pic-nic, to Portsdown Hill, where they enjoyed themselves exceedingly, and conducted themselves in a most praiseworthy manner.

The attempts at escape during the past year have been few, and confined to four individuals, three of whom were away each on one occasion from the Asylum for a few hours. The fourth Patient has made several attempts at escape, and twice been away from the Asylum also for a few hours. Too much truthfulness cannot be exercised in conveying Insane persons to an Asylum. A representation to them that they are labouring under illness, and that their removal is to an hospital where their residence will probably be of a

temporary character, will usually suffice to induce them to accompany the Authorities quietly. It is amongst Patients brought here by false representations that attempts at escape are most frequent; and two remarkable instances of this have occurred during the past year.

In submitting the foregoing Report, I beg to thank the Committee for the continuance of their kind assistance, and support, and to assure them, that in the discharge of my duties, I have invariably received a ready co-operation from all the Officers and Servants of the Establishment.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient faithful Servant,

JOHN MANLEY,

*Superintendent.*



TABLE, No. 1.

State of Health	ADMITTED IN			TOTAL
	1853	1854	1855	
Good . . .	144	52	44	240
Indifferent . . .	18	15	19	52
Bad . . .	17	9	18	44
	179	76	81	336

TABLE, No. 2.

Form of Mental Disorder	ADMITTED IN			TOTAL
	1853	1854	1855	
Mania . . .	53	34	38	125
Melancholia . . .	21	12	16	49
Dementia . . .	74	10	13	97
Delirium . . .			1	1
Epilepsy . . .	16	8	4	28
Imbecility . . .	9	6	3	18
Idiocy . . .	5	2	4	11
General Palsy . .	1	2	4	7
	179	74	83	336

TABLE, No. 3.

No. in Admission Book	Age	Sex	Duration of Attack on Admission	Residence in Asylum in Days	Form of Mental Disorder
362	63	M	5 weeks	284	Melancholia
364	19	M	1 month	238	Imbecility
410	31	F	10 months	98	Mania
241	20	F	1 week	614	Melancholia
365	54	M	1 week	248	Mania
206	28	M	unknown	733	Melancholia
288	32	F	2 weeks	461	Mania
415	38	F	1 week	88	Mania
372	22	F	6 weeks	231	Mania
216	30	M	1 week	762	Melancholia
436	29	M	1 week	115	Mania
452	19	F	1 month	65	Puerperal Mania
357	40	M	10 weeks	414	Dementia
438	62	F	6 weeks	158	Melancholia
451	44	F	2 months	106	Mania
444	59	M	1 month	130	Melancholia
447	31	M	1 week	98	Mania
456	27	M	1 month	66	Melancholia
471	25	M	1 week	78	Mania
474	21	F	1 week	68	Mania
317	30	F	6 weeks	556	Mania
421	50	M	2 months	236	Melancholia
464	20	F	2 weeks	108	Mania
321	54	F	2 weeks	402	Melancholia
19	69	M	1 week	35	Melancholia
17	21	M	1 week	64	Mania
8	28	F	1 week	259	Mania
414	36	M	1 week	316	Mania
23	34	M	6 months	60	Mania
413	45	F	2 months	359	Mania
308	46	M	1 week	695	Mania

TABLE, No. 4.

Duration of Attack on Admission	Male	Female	TOTAL
Under 1 month . . . .	14	22	36
Above 1 month and under 2 months	4	14	18
„ 2 „ „ 3 „	5	3	8
„ 3 „ „ 6 „	5	2	7
„ 6 „ „ 12 „	5	4	9
Above 1 year . . . .	10	12	22
Congenital . . . . .	3		3
Unknown . . . . .	7	5	12
	53	62	115

TABLE, No. 5.

Form of Mental Disorder	Male	Female	TOTAL
Mania . . . . .	24	34	58
Melancholia . . . . .	8	18	26
Dementia . . . . .	10	6	16
Delirium . . . . .	1		1
Imbecility or Idiocy . . . .	5	3	8
General Palsy . . . . .	5	1	6
	53	62	115



TABLE, No. 6.—OBITUARY.

No. in Admission Book	Sex	Age	Residence in Asylum in Days	Cause of Death	Form of Mental Disorder
381	F	23	118	Consumption	Dementia
388	F	28	110	Softening of Brain Disease of Hip Joint	Melancholia
402	F	41	63	Chronic Gastritis	Melancholia
155	F	34	715	Consumption	Imbecility
419	F	45	10	Cardiac Dropsy	Dementia
18	M	60	814	Bronchitis	Dementia
278	M	40	458	General Palsy	General Palsy
416	M	65	52	Icterus and Bronchitis	Mania
309	F	41	368	General Palsy	General Palsy
434	M	67	28	General Decay	Dementia
259	M	43	588	General Palsy	General Palsy
300	M	69	420	Calculus Vesicæ, Pericarditis, and Abscess in Lung	Melancholia
405	M	63	122	Bronchitis	Mania
102	F	45	802	Consumption	Dementia
254	F	31	612	Consumption	General Palsy
80	M	40	823	Exhaustion from Epilepsy	Dementia
100	F	73	814	Diarrhœa	Melancholia
69	M	54	844	Gangrene of Lungs	Melancholia
363	M	65	297	Apoplexy	Mania
45	F	40	874	Consumption	Melancholia
40	M	50	799	Softening of Brain	Dementia
105	M	30	857	Consumption	Dementia
449	M	40	54	General Palsy	General Palsy
417	M	78	181	Gradual Decay	Dementia
469	F	60	10	Maniacal Exhaustion	Mania
276	M	35	648	Phrenitis	Imbecility
121	F	34	910	Consumption	Dementia
484	F	68	18	Gradual Decay	Dementia
230	M	21	857	Consumption	Idiocy
475	F	70	107	Bronchitis	Mania
98	M	58	1043	Bronchitis and Phtisis	Melancholia
403	F	49	373	General Palsy	General Palsy
503	F	33	1	Gastritis (inquest case)	Melancholia
418	F	62	337	General Decay	Melancholia
468	M	51	161	General Palsy	General Palsy
504	M	58	24	Exhaustion from Epilepsy	Dementia
495	M	43	59	Consumption	Dementia
273	M	31	783	Suffocation during an Epileptic Fit occurring at night	Dementia
498	M	41	61	Pneumonia and Carditis	Melancholia

# TABLE, No. 7.

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BY THE TREASURER OF THE ASYLUM,

PURSUANT TO 16 & 17 VICT. c. 97, SEC. 58.

FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY, TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1855.

### Receipts.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
From Sales of—						
Produce of Farm and Garden, and Live Stock, Pigs . . . . .	35	5	0			
Farm, Seeds . . . . .	3	8	0			
„ Calves' Skins . . . . .	1	8	10			
Barn . . . . .	1	17	9			
Bones . . . . .	3	4	0			
Rags and Old Gas Retorts . . . . .	4	4	6			
				49	8	1
Maintenance Account:—						
Private Patients . . . . .				326	7	10
Paupers from Unions and Parishes:—						
In Counties and Boroughs Contributing to Asylum . . . . .	6210	11	6½			
In other Counties and Places not Contributing . . . . .	1648	12	1½			
				7859	3	8
From County and Borough Treasurers, for Vagrant Paupers	166	14	9½			
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	131	16	5			
				298	11	2½
Repayment of Expenses of Removals . . . . .	24	5	2			
				24	5	2
Miscellaneous:—						
Oak and Ash Timber . . . . .				355	17	2
				£8913	13	1½

### Payments.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Salaries and Wages:—						
Establishment:						
Officers . . . . .	822	10	0			
Attendants . . . . .	401	19	9			
Servants:						
In-door . . . . .	125	4	0			
Out-door . . . . .	153	14	0			
				Carried forward	£1503	7 9

TABLE, No. 7.—*continued.*

Payments.	£	s	d	£	s	d
				1503	7	9
	Brought forward					
Provisions, (including all Articles in Dietary) :—						
Ale and Porter, 432 gallons, at 1s. 8d. . . . .	36	0	0			
Barley . . . . .	0	19	0			
Beer :						
Malt, 117 quarters, at 73s. 10½d. . . . .	487	11	5			
Hops, 588 lbs., at 1s. 10½d. . . . .						
14656 gallons, at 7¾d. . . . .						
Butter, 21 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs., at 112s. . . . .	120	5	4			
Cheese, 109 cwt. 6 lbs., at 62s. 10d. . . . .	342	10	11½			
Hops, 3007 lbs. . . . .	134	6	0			
Coffee, 248 lbs., at 1s. ¼d. . . . .	12	15	2			
Currants, 78 lbs., at 10½d. . . . .	3	9	2			
Eggs, 81½ score, at 2s. . . . .	8	2	5			
Flour, 432 sacks, at 49s. 6d. . . . .	1070	17	0			
Pea Meal . . . . .	1	5	0			
Meat, 46193 lbs., at 6¼d. . . . .	1250	3	8			
Milk, 5089¾ gallons, at 11d. . . . .	233	4	10½			
Oatmeal, 13¼ sacks, at 47s. 3d. . . . .	30	15	1½			
Peas, 36 bushels, at 7s. 2½d. . . . .	13	0	5			
Potatoes, 253 cwt., at 5s. 1½d. . . . .	64	18	6			
Raisins, 59 lbs., at 7d. . . . .	1	13	3½			
Rice, 3532 lbs., at 2¼d. . . . .	31	15	2			
Sugar :						
Loaf, 544½ lbs., at 5¼d. . . . .	12	8	9			
Soft, 3957 lbs., at 4¼d. . . . .	69	13	8½			
Tea, 884 lbs. . . . .	127	19	1			
Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	49	4	9			
Turnips, Carrots, Onions, and other Vegetables . . . . .	62	1	10			
Vinegar, Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices . . . . .	15	15	8½			
Miscellaneous, as Arrow-root, Sago, &c. . . . .	10	5	4			
Treacle . . . . .	46	18	11			
Cocoa Nibs . . . . .	39	19	2¾			
Fruit, Yeast, and Sundries . . . . .	3	6	2			
	4281	5	11¾			
Less estimated value of Farm and Garden produce . . . . .	701	10	0			
				3579	15	11¾
Necessaries, Fuel, Lighting, and Washing :—						
Candles :						
108 lbs. Moulds, at 7¾d. . . . .	3	11	0			
336 lbs. Dips, at 6¾d. . . . .	9	11	10			
Coals, 772¼ tons, at 22s. ¾d. . . . .	851	12	3			
Oil, ¼ gallon, at 12s. . . . .	0	3	0			
Soap, 60 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs., at 41s. 10d. . . . .	125	10	6			
Soda, 29 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., at 6s. 9d. . . . .	9	17	5½			
Starch and Blue . . . . .	6	13	7			
	1006	19	7½	5083	3	8¾
	Carried forward					



TABLE, No. 7.—*continued.*

Fayments.										£	s	d	£	s	d
Brought forward										1006	19	7½	5083	3	8¼
Wood	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	5	0			
House Flannel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	3			
Black Lead, Rotten Stone, Hearth Stones, Emery Cloth, } Matches, Whiting, &c. &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	1	6½			
										1139	7	5			
Less estimated value of Wood from Farm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	0	0			
													1094	7	5
Surgery and Dispensary:—															
Drugs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	15	6			
Leeches	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	3			
Wine and Spirits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	2	8			
Surgical Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	15	10			
Sundries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	0			
													117	10	3
Clothing:—															
Bonnets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	7			
Calico	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	12	6			
Flannel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	0	0			
Corduroy and Fustian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	0	6			
Forfar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	16	5			
Leather and Tools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	6	8			
Linen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	1	6			
Shawls and Turnovers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	15	5			
Shoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	10	0			
Muslin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	9			
Stockings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	0			
Thread, Needles, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	19	2½			
Prints	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	1	3			
Jean and Serge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	13	8			
Worsted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	9	8			
Pocket Handkerchiefs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	0			
Sundries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	2			
													407	17	3½
Furniture and Bedding:—															
Bedstead and Mattress	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	0			
Blanketing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	15	9			
Chairs, Tables, and Benches	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	19	0			
Clocks and Looking Glasses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	3			
Crockery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	0			
Culinary and other Utensils, Brushes, Mops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	1	10½			
Curtains, Carpets, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	6	8			
Sheeting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	9			
Ironmongery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	0	6½			
Sacking and Ticking	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	7	6			
Sundries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3			
													168	14	7
Carried forward													6871	13	3¼

TABLE, No. 7.—*continued.*

Payments.										£	s	d	£	s	d
										Brought forward			6871 13 3¼		
Funeral Expenses:—															
Coffins and Cambric for Shrouds . . . . .										17	8	0			
Burial Fees . . . . .										7	19	6			
													25 7 6		
Building and Repairs:—															
Glazier . . . . .										9	16	2			
Ironmonger . . . . .										121	16	9½			
Labour . . . . .										2	19	7½			
Bricks and Tiles . . . . .										11	5	9½			
Lime and Cement . . . . .										7	12	4			
Paint, Oil, Turpentine, &c. . . . .										24	17	0			
Timber . . . . .										30	9	8½			
Other Materials . . . . .										0	6	2			
													209 3 7		
Garden and Farm Expenses:—															
Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, and other Live Stock . . . . .										1	10	0			
Implements of Husbandry, &c. . . . .										7	0	1			
Labour . . . . .										95	0	3			
Manure . . . . .										4	0	2			
Provender for the Live Stock . . . . .										322	7	10			
Seeds and Plants . . . . .										56	8	9			
Straw . . . . .										60	0	0			
Rates, Tythes, Taxes, and Insurance. . . . .										51	9	5½			
Harness, Repairs, and Incidentals . . . . .										19	15	5			
													617 11 11½		
Miscellaneous:—															
Advertisements, Printing, Postage, and Stationery . . . . .										66	3	0			
Insurance . . . . .										10	0	0			
Removals, Expenses of . . . . .										24	5	2			
Carriage of Goods and Parcels . . . . .										27	8	9			
Travelling Expenses . . . . .										20	3	8			
Incidental Expenses . . . . .										50	17	5			
													198 18 0		
Building and Repairs paid out of Extra Weekly Charge for Private Patients, and Patients from Out Counties, and Non-contributing Boroughs.															
										£	s	d			
Erection of a New Mill . . . . .										114	0	4½			
Erection of a New Boiler Shaft . . . . .										30	5	6½			
New Shutters to and Fitting up 12 Rooms in } Wards, and Cupboard in Superintendent's } House, Painting, &c. . . . . }										19	15	1			
Erection of Wooden House at Siding . . . . .										2	10	0			
										Carried forward			166 11 0	7922 14 3¼	

TABLE, No. 7.—*continued.*

Payments.								£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d				
Brought forward											166	11	0				7922	14	3 $\frac{3}{4}$				
One Carpenter .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	19	0													
One Smith .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	10	6													
One Bricklayer .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	11	6													
One Bricklayer's Labourer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	7	173	6	7										
								<hr/>						339	17	7							
Farm and Garden.																							
Grubbing Coppice Land during the years 1854 } and 1855 . . . . . }								109	5	5													
Erection of Wood Fencing . . . . .								4	10	0													
Trees, Plants, and Quicksets . . . . .								11	13	6													
								<hr/>			125	8	11										
Repairing Hatches in Water Meadows . . . . .								58	15	9													
Painting Farm House . . . . .								3	6	4	62	2	1				187	11	0				
								<hr/>															

Summary of the cost per head, per week, under the different heads of Expenditure, as:—

		s	d	
Provisions . . . . .	5	2		} Plus by fractions, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Clothing . . . . .	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Necessaries . . . . .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Salaries and Wages . . . . .	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Surgery and Dispensary . . . . .	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Other Expenses . . . . .	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$		
<hr/>				
Aggregate Number of Days of Residence of Patients, 116,229.	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$		
<hr/>				
Average Daily Number throughout the Year, 318-182	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	Less	1	0	from Farm produce, &c.
<u>365</u>		<hr/>		
Actual Weekly Cost	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$		



TABLE, No. 8.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE  
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

BETWEEN THE 1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1855.

Receipts.		Payments.	
	£ s d		£ s d
To Balance in hand on 31st December, 1854	. . . 826 16 2	Salaries and Wages	. . . 1503 7 9
From Sales and Produce of Labour, &c., &c	. . . 49 8 1	Provisions	. . . 3579 15 11½
Private Patients	. . . 326 7 10	Necessaries, &c.	. . . 1094 7 5
Pauper ditto	. . . 8157 14 10½	Surgery and Dispensary	. . . 117 10 3
Repayment of Expenses of Removals	. . . 24 5 2	Clothing	. . . 407 17 3½
Oak and Ash Timber	. . . 355 17 2	Furniture and Bedding	. . . 168 14 7
		Funeral Expenses	. . . 25 7 6
		Building and Repairs	. . . 209 3 7
		Garden and Farm	. . . 617 11 11½
		Miscellaneous	. . . 198 18 0
			7922 14 3¼
		Building and Repairs paid out of Extra Weekly charge for } Private Patients, and Patients from Out Counties, and } non-contributing Boroughs . . . . .	527 8 7
		Balance in hand on 31st December, 1855	. . . 8450 2 10¾
			1290 6 4¾
			£9740 9 3½
			£9740 9 3½

E. J. JONES, Clerk of the Asylum.

# TABLE, No. 9.

## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM.

### MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR 1855.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
From Private Patients, admitted under the Act of Parliament 16th & 17th Vict., cap. 97, at 10s. and 14s. per week . . .				326	7	10
From Unions and Parishes, in Counties and Boroughs Con- tributing to Asylum.						
Alresford . . . . .	268	0	1			
Alton . . . . .	163	14	1½			
Alverstoke . . . . .	134	4	7½			
Andover . . . . .	278	3	8½			
Basingstoke . . . . .	245	17	8			
Catherington . . . . .	24	15	5½			
Christchurch . . . . .	186	8	5½			
Combe . . . . .	24	15	5½			
Droxford . . . . .	341	12	10½			
Fareham . . . . .	590	1	2¾			
Farnborough . . . . .	29	5	0½			
Fordingbridge . . . . .	51	5	10			
Hartley Wintney . . . . .	288	13	9½			
Havant . . . . . 9s. 6d. per week	236	11	0½			
Headley . . . . .	76	6	4			
Hursley . . . . .	74	6	4½			
Kingsclere . . . . .	262	10	6			
Lymington . . . . .	349	2	6½			
New Forest . . . . .	385	15	6			
Petersfield . . . . .	67	18	8			
Ringwood . . . . .	127	7	10½			
Romsey . . . . .	149	2	8			
South Stoneham . . . . .	231	2	8¼			
Stockbridge . . . . .	108	14	5			
Whitchurch . . . . .	149	12	5			
Wight, Isle of . . . . .	1182	4	9½			
Winchester . . . . .	190	17	4¾			
				6210	11	6¾
Out County and Non-contributing Boroughs.						
Andover Borough . . . . . 12s. 6d. per week	73	12	5½			
Brighton . . . . .	36	5	10			
Bethnal Green . . . . .	17	14	10			
Berkhamstead . . . . .	2	0	0			
Buckden . . . . .	14	19	10½			
Chichester . . . . .	389	13	2¾			
Poole . . . . .	460	11	5½			
Portsea Island . . . . . 13s. 6d. per week	6	13	2			
St. Marylebone . . . . .	2	6	3½			
Southampton } . . . . .	10	14	9½			
Incorporation } . . . . .						
Sturminster . . . . .	20	5	0			
Tisbury, Wilts . . . . .	5	11	10			
Westbourne . . . . .	70	7	10			
Winchester City } . . . . .	16	8	7½			
Winchester City } 12s. 6d. per week						
and Incorporation } . . . . .	521	6	10½			
				1648	12	1¼
Vagrant Paupers . . . . .	166	14	9½			
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	131	16	5			
				298	11	2½
				£8484	2	8½

	£	s	d
Estimated value of Live Stock, January 1, 1855	409	10	0
Ditto Implements of Husbandry, &c. &c.	148	19	2
	558	9	2
To one pig bought	1	10	0
" Implements of Husbandry, &c.	7	0	1
" Labor (Bailiff and Laborers)	95	0	3
" Manure	4	0	2
" Provender for Live Stock	322	7	10
" Seed	56	8	9
" Straw	60	0	0
" Rates, Tythes, Taxes, and Insurance	51	9	5½
" Harness, Repairs, and Incidentals	19	15	5

[illegible]

	. . .	452 16	$\frac{1}{2}$
, Balance in favor of the Farm	.	.	.

£1678 17 3

	£	s	d	£	s	d
By Articles supplied to the Establishment:—						
“ Milk, 5089 gallons at 11 <i>d.</i>	233	4	11			
“ Pork, &c., 11185lbs. at 7 <i>d.</i>	331	6	1			
“ Veal, &c., 1112lbs. at 7 <i>d.</i>	34	13	8			
“ Potatoes, 173cwts. at 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	38	18	6			
“ Turnips, Carrots, Greens, Onions, Celery, and other Vegetables	62	1	10			
“ Pea Meal	1	5	0			
	<hr/>					
“ Fire Wood, estimated value	701	10	0			
“	45	0	0			
	<hr/>					
				746	10	0

Proceeds of sales of:—	
Pigs	35 5 0
Tare and Potatoe Seed	3 8 0
Calves' Skins	1 8 10
	<hr/> 40 1 10

Value of Live Stock, December 31, 1855	.	.	387	13	0
Ditto Implements of Husbandry, &c. &c.	.	.	130	9	11
Potatoes	.	.	59	12	6
Ditto Seed	.	.	13	10	0
Carrots	.	.	30	0	0
Mangold Wurzel	.	.	93	0	0
Svedes	.	.	87	0	0
Turnips	.	.	4	0	0
Oats	.	.	37	10	0
Hay	.	.	40	10	0
Straw	.	.	9	0	0
			374	2	6

£1678 17 3



TABLE, No. 10.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1855.

Assets.			Liabilities.		
	£	s d		£	s d
Balance in the Treasurer's Hands	.	1021 19 0	Amounts due to Officers and Servants for Salaries and Wages	356	7 5
Ditto in Clerk of Asylum's Hands	.	2 16 0	Amount of Bills due to Tradesmen	1670	2 8½
		1024 15 0			2026 10 1¾
Amounts due from Private Patients	.	118 0 10			
Ditto Pauper ditto	.	2235 3 10			
		2353 4 8			
			Balance in favor of Asylum	.	1351 9 6¼

# TABLE, No. 12.

## RETURN OF CLOTHING AND BEDDING MADE AND REPAIRED, DURING THE YEAR 1855.

Male Clothing	Made	Repaired	Female Clothing	Made	Repaired
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Men's Caps . . .	90		Gowns . . .	251	379
Jackets . . .	27	278	Strong Gowns . . .	53	89
Waistcoats . . .	30	139	Night Gowns . . .	73	122
Trowsers, pairs . . .	66	446	Petticoats . . .	70	196
Shirts . . .	204	1192	Flannel Petticoats . . .	65	58
Stockings, pairs . . .	109	7294	Chemises . . .	224	587
Neckerchiefs . . .		121	Flannel Vests . . .	26	34
Flannel Shirts . . .	32	79	Check Aprons . . .	215	558
Flannel Drawers, pairs		22	Brown Aprons . . .	30	9
Cotton Drawers, pairs		460	Day and Night Caps . . .	378	499
Night Caps . . .		9	Stays, pairs . . .	47	41
Braces . . .	47	17	Stockings, pairs . . .	66	979
Aprons . . .	85	58	Drawers, pairs . . .	39	26
Round Frocks . . .	20	26	Pocket Handkerchiefs		162
Boots . . .	47	65	Hoods . . .	11	
Shoes and Slippers . . .	60	413	Boots, Shoes, and Slip- pers, pairs . . .	109	252
Stocks . . .	128				
Strong Dresses . . .	8				

Patients' Bedding, &c.	Made	Repaired	Officers' and Servants' Bedding, &c.	Made	Repaired
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Mattress Cases . . .	68	28	Sheets . . .	4	
Blankets . . .	83	27	Hand Towels . . .	4	
Sheets . . .	74	9	Tea Towels . . .	27	
Pillow Ties . . .	69	179	Aprons . . .	48	
Counterpanes and Quilts		14			
Tick Quilts . . .	3	7			
Round Towels . . .	1				
Tea Towels . . .	75				
Table Cloths . . .	21				
Dusters and Cloths . . .	101				
Shrouds . . .	40				
Moveable Sackings . . .		62			
Window Curtains . . .	58				
Bed Curtains, set . . .	1				

The above is exclusive  
of the Work done by the  
Patients in the Wards,  
which is considerable.

TABLE, No. 13.

CONTRACT PRICES  
OF THE  
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION,  
DURING THE YEAR 1855.

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Flour, First . . . . .	} Per Sack 280 lbs.	2 17 6	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 16 6
Ditto, Seconds . . . . .		2 13 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 13 0
Meat:—					
Beef, by the side . . . . .	Per Stone	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mutton, by the Carcass	ditto	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Beef, Clods and Stickings	Per cwt.	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 16 0	2 16 0
Beef and Mutton Suet ..	Per lb.	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 0 6½
Malt . . . . .	Per qr.	3 18 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0
Oatmeal . . . . .	Per cwt.	0 19 6	0 18 6	0 18 6	0 18 0
Rice . . . . .	ditto	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Loaf Sugar . . . . .	Per lb.	0 0 5¼	0 0 5¼	0 0 5¼	0 0 6
Moist ditto . . . . .	Per cwt.	1 17 6	1 16 0	1 16 0	2 6 0
Tea . . . . .	Per lb.	0 2 11	0 2 10	0 2 10	0 3 0
Coffee . . . . .	ditto	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 1
Cocoa Nibs . . . . .	Per cwt.	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 16 0
Treacle . . . . .	ditto	1 0 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Salt Butter . . . . .	ditto	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0
Tobacco . . . . .	Per lb.	0 3 4	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 3½
Yellow Soap . . . . .	Per cwt.	2 3 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	2 2 0
Mottled ditto . . . . .	ditto	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 0
Soda . . . . .	ditto	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 7 0
House Coals . . . . .	Per Ton	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 4 0	1 4 0
Steam ditto . . . . .	ditto	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 18 3	0 18 3